NEW YORK HERALD,

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII......No. 257

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING. METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway. -- VARIETY

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-HANDSOME JACK-MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.-

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.— WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtoenth

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.-OFER OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-VARIETY UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, nea-Broadway.—The Belles of the Kirchen.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. -THE BLACK CROOK.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third at.—Wandening Jew. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st-

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th street and 6th av.-PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.-

ROBINSON HALL Sixteenth street.—THE ROTAL MARIONETES. Matines at 3. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av. - Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.-ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th avenue.

BAIN HALL. Great Jones street, between Broadway and Bowery.—The Pilonia. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-SUMMER NICHTS' CON-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63d

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway.-Science

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, Sept. 14, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

A BRITISH BOLSTER FOR CÆSARISM! THE LONDON TIMES FAVORS A LIFE TERM FOR THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS! THE HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION SNEERED AT! OUR ELECTIONS EXCITING COCKNEY RISIBLES AND DISGUST-NINTH PAGE.

ANOTHER AND MORE SUCCESSFUL SORTIE MADE BY THE CARTAGENA INTRANSI-GENTES! CORTES CONFIRMS THE GRANT OF EXTREME POWERS TO THE GOVERN. MENT! BAD NEWS FROM THE SCENE OF THE RAILWAY EXPRESS DISASTER-NINTH PAGE.

CUBAN SLAVERY ABOLITION : INSURGENT AT-TACKS UPON THE SPANISH FORCES RE-PULSED-NINTH PAGE.

SLAVE TRADE HORRORS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN! A BRITISH SLOOP CAPTURES A SLAVER FILLED WITH DEAD AND DYING! 250 DEATHS OUT OF 300 SOULS-NINTH

FRANCE JUBILANT OVER REGAINING HER FREEDOM! FRANCO-AMERICAN GRATULA-TION! VERDUN AGAIN GARRISONED BY THE DEFENDERS OF THE TRICOLOR-

THE RACE PINALE AT PROSPECT PARK! THE PEOPLE PRESENT IN STRONG FORCE! DETAILS OF THE FOUR SUPERB RACES—

SUNDAY MORNING READING! THE SERVICES IN THE VARIOUS CHRISTIAN TEMPLES-SIXTH PAGE.

LOWER FREIGHT TARIFFS! INTERESTING STATISTICS FROM THE PRODUCE EX-CHANGE-FIFTH PAGE.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH! A PANIC IN SHREVEPORT, LA .- IMPORTANT GENERAL NEWS-NINTH PAGE.

MORE OF THE DREAD WORK OF THE LATE CYCLONE! TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE-

WITH SIXTY-TWO COLUMNS OF ADVERTISE-MENTS the HERALD of to-day comes to its millions of readers. The good prospects of the fall trade could not receive a better illustration. A glance down the advertisement directory on the first page will convince even those who have no business with business what a wonderful variety of industries seeks the public attention through the medium of a first class newspaper. The HERALD's business barometer generally betokens "set fair" when advertisements run into the sixties

FREE FRANCE CONGRATULATED FROM AMER-ICA.—A HERALD special telegram from Paris reports the accomplishment of the complete liberation of the soil of the Republic by the retirement of the Prussian troops from Verdun. The fact was followed by the immediate and simultaneous display of the national ensign of France at all points of the municipality amidst a scene of fraternal rejoicing. The French residents of New York congratulated their brethren in a message forwarded by cable, so that the day was made perfectly joyous not only for Verdun, but for France in the Old World and the New. French troops have entered the military quarters of Verdun.

AN ITEM FOR TAXPAYERS .- In the City Record of yesterday we find the following :-DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1873.

CHANGES OF SALARIES.
September 2.—Isaac S. Barrett, bookkeeper.
Comptroller's Office, from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per annum, to date from September 1, 1873.

September 2.—Robert J. Quinlan, John Mechan,
Peter Daly and Philip Maher, messengers in Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, from \$2 50
per diem to \$3 per diem each, to date from September 1, 1873. ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

In Mr. Green's office the salaries paid are many thousand dollars greater than the salaries in the Comptroller's department under Connolly. While other departments have decreased their expenditures since the expulsion of the Tammany thieves Mr. Green has increased those of the department over which he presides. We now find him raising his own bookkeeper's salary from three to four thousand dollars and the pay of his own messengers from two dollars and a half to three dollars a day at the very time when he is cutting down the salaries of all other departments and driving poor scrub women into the Courts to recover the pittance due them from

The English Ally to an American Cresar-Life Term Logie from the Alabama Builders

One of the best arguments yet advanced in support of our position on the tendency to arism in our government will be found in the special despatch to the HERALD which transmits the opinions of the London Times on the question of a third term for President Grant. If we have complained of the silence of the President on this momentous question and the evasive utterances of his most interested supporters we were all the while morally certain that we should soon be able to gauge accurately the amount, quality and location of the forces willing to co-operate for an assault on the citadel of our liberties. From the beginning we have clearly foreshadowed the gradual sapping advances with which the siege would be conducted by whomsoever dared to compass the audacity necessary for the attack. We have shown how the process could be accelerated by the blundering sallies of those well-meaning people who rely upon their own patriotism and lack comprehension of the plans, positions and numbers of the besiegers. We have shown what false lights by night and deceptive cries by day the citizens would be tortured, misled and confused by, while the Casar, like a panther, was gathering his iron sinews for the last deathdealing spring. Now we have unmasked another foe-a foreign one. From England, of all nations in the world, we are absolved from taking advice upon our internal affairs. Never in our history, from the day on which she hauled down her flag at the Battery, have we had to record a single action by which it could be made certain that she bore honest goodwill to America for America's sake. International arcadianisms aside, it is not in the order of things that she should. Her form of government, her aristocratic castes, her commercial exigencies—in a word, her institutions forbid it. The instincts of selfpreservation in her ruling and governing classes alone would account for it. We have had one war with her since 1783, and thrice since have we been on the verge of another. If she has not been plain-spoken with us except when impressing our seamen or firing on our cities, quarrelling over boundaries, bullying us in our dire extremity or building and manning ships to sweep our commerce from the seas, we have by this time been able to separate the poison grains of her animus from the gilded chaff of her rhetoric. To this consummate knowledge of her tactics is due the era of apparent goodwill which has followed the payment of the Geneva award. In such a season it has been England's fashion to platitudinize for us in terms of oily patronage as complacent as they are interested.

The editorial of the London Times, which will be found elsewhere, is in perfect keeping with England's traditional attitude-a fair expression of the cheerfulness with which she would contemplate the annihilation of democratic government on the American Continent. But we cannot afford to let the words of the Times pass with the natural and sweeping condemnation which Virgil put in the Trojan's mouth-to fear the Greeks even when they come with gifts. A close examination shows that these gifts of advice from England are worthy of our study. They indicate exactly what allies the third term conspirators can boast; but they do much more. They carry forward the logic of such a course to all but its ultimate end with a frankness which will startle those on this side of the Atlantic who have persistently denied that any such results could flow from placing General Grant for a third term in the Presidential chair. When, in admitting how a third term would lead to a fourth and thence to a life Presidency, it stops short and tells us that the "notion of despotism" may be dismissed, it shows either complete ignorance of the situation or a shameles perversion thereof to suit its special ends. The irresponsibility of the office, the immense official machinery at its command, 'the cumulative force of "public plunder" in the hands of its followers, are negations of any light-worded dismissal of "the notion of

There is a special undercurrent in the Times'

despotism."

article which we well know is intended for the behoof of that unfortunately growing class in this country—the pertume-fingered indifferentists and the wealth-selfish. They alone, of the American people, can take com fort in the patronizing complacency with which a portion of the English nation will always regard an attempt to sap the foundations of the American Republic or an endeavor to effect changes in the distinctive features of our democratic government which, once accomplished, would weaken, if not destroy, the hold of great principles upon us. Ever ready, when the eyes of this class are upon them, to shed crocodile tears over the abuses of our system, this portion of the English nation can deftly pour into willing ears a specious encouragement to the use, against such abuses, of remedies to the English taste. Thus the Times does not mince matters about how desirable it thinks the gradual extinction of elections would be, but gives a sop to the indifferentists, which they will only be too glad to use, like all shirkers of duty, as an apology for themselves. When it says:-"Elections, without limit in number, from the conduct of which the better part of society is excluded, are not so great a good in themselves that we could wish them preserved in the spirit as in the letter of the wishes of their founders," the culpable indifferentists may acquiesce, but none others, for even all the wealthy are not above doing that duty to the nation that protects them. When it proceeds to argue that under a Cæsar or life-Presidentfor the terms are convertible—the process of "appointment" of men to public office would be rendered "less degrading to themselves," we recognize the touch of the aristocratic caste that would degrade the entire nation to a race of serfs rather than take their places at a primary or spend an hour in a twelvemonth at the ballot box; who would abase themselves at the foot of a throne and never know that their manhood, their birthright had been sold for the spangles of a flunky. These are the men who will listen with unaroused indignation while the austere example of Washington in making his diadem out of a people's love is mocked at by slippery time-servers here and insidious enemies in England and elsewhere. It is but necessary to examine the pitiful array

of safeguards which the programme of the

The London Times may join hands with the over-zealous friends of President Grant, but the people will differ with them on important points. We have in nowise stinted the praise due to our soldier-President for his great share in saving the Union from destruction. His fame in that is assured, but it is not improper to suggest that it will be limited within its just bounds. We need not resort to the probability that had not the genius of General Grant become manifest when it did some other master soldier would have sprung from the teeming brain of the Union to lead our armies to victory. We leave that and all other possibilities aside, and give General Grant all the guerdon he so deserves; but the people of the United States, having given the lives of half a million sons and brothers save the country, will deny that the credit of putting down the rebellion belongs to any individual. While they admit, as they must, that General Grant rendered exceptionally efficient service, they will refuse to assent to the proposition that his services in saving the Republic from others constitute a reason for permitting him to destroy it for

Taking it as a whole, the article from the Times instructively indicates by what easy gradations the third term principle will lead to a Presidency for life or practical administrative Cæsarism. Out of the mouth of England we learn how favorably the unwholesome doctrine appears in her eyes. We have before referred to the ignorant or intentionally deceptive manner in which the logical conclusion of a Casar-a despotis avoided, while we are invited to cut down all salutary venerated precedent, and, if necessary, tear up the constitution to make for ourselves a life-President. It must induce the thoughtful to observe that the one involves the other by probable, if not necessary, degrees, and should lead every American citizen who loves his country to determine that this first step in the downward course shall never be

taken with his consent. When the monarchical powers of Europe, struggling in one form or another with the advancing democracy, pause to take comfort from this attempt of the selfish and the timeserving to cripple our liberties, we may well say there is cause for being on the alert. We have seen the ray of hope which the discussion of this question gave to the French imperialists and legitimatists, past praying for as the definite triumph of their causes may almost be said to be. It is a comfort to England, as we now observe, and if the Kaiser of Germany and the Czar of Russia could be heard from they would doubtless think that the more democracy as a success in government is discredited the better for themselves. We take our stand by the people in this matter, and ask them thoughtfully and resolutely to preserve intact every particle of liberty which the great generations of the Republic have given us. It is the voice of the highest, broadest humanity calling to all time, as well as the voice of self-preservation, bidding us beware to-day.

Brilliant Operatic and Dramatic Promises-Nilsson, Salvini, Tamber-

Both American art and American taste have grown so rapidly in the last few years that foreign artists who come to us must be of the best to prove acceptable. We are no longer content with a tithe of operatic promises in their fulfilment. When a great singer or a great tragedian comes from the Old to carry away the plaudits of the New World he must bring us something besides a great European reputation. Mario had come to be a tradition among us, through his achievements Grisi at the Academy, nearly a quarter of a century ago, but when he returned last season to exhibit the wreck of his remarkable gifts his coming was as .painful to us as to him. What kindness we showed him was the kindness of remembrance. Those who come to us this season can expect no such indulgence, and we are not aware that any of them look for plaudits except those that are well earned. They come to us as artists, and must be judged from the art standard. We might except Miss Nilsson from this rule, in so far as it relates to forestalling an opinion, for we know her powers too well to hesitate concerning them. Of the artists who are to support her we have heard nothing but commendation, and we are led to expect the best ensemble vet seen at the Academy of Music. The HERALD has always vigorously opposed the star system in opera, and consequently it is a pleasure to look forward to a season which promises something better than a company composed of only one

artist. But Miss Nilsson is, after all, exceptionally great, and she cannot fail to repeat her triumphs of two years ago. Her merits as an artist are universally admitted and admired. and her voice has never for a moment been impaired. When she went from us before it was to gain greater triumphs in St. Petersburg, where she shared the honors with Mme. Adelina Patti. Her successes and her adventures she makes the topic of a very pleasant conversation with a HERALD writer this morning, telling us something of the winter she spent in the bleak capitals of Russia, and revealing just perceptibly enough to make it piquant the joy of the artistic life. After her present season it is not impossible that she may rest from the severe labors of the last few years, but in any event neither she nor her admirers are likely to forget that America shared in her earliest triumphs. Miss Nilsson has done much toward the growth of musical taste in this city, and as the leading prima donna of the year, in a season when the honors are to be hotly contested by other artists, she is likely to place the American public under still greater obligations. In another fortnight her stately presence will be seen and her superb voice heard in her highly idealized creation of Marguerite, in "Faust," and it is hardly too much to expect that her reception will be an ovation. With such an artist and such support as we are led to expect the season at the Academy must be something that will exceed in brilliancy all the others which preceded it.

We also print the report of a conversation with Signor Salvini, the distinguished Italian tragedian, which has many points of interest; and with it we publish a communication from Times would leave us when its life-President | a highly enthusiastic correspondent who has had made "a scandalous abuse of power" to often seen Salvini play in Italy. Words of

throw its considerate care for us aside with | warmer praise could not well be uttered. If he must indeed be a great actor. His first appearance being made in "Othello," a play so familiar that his Italian lines will interfere very little with a full appreciation of his acting, it will be comparatively easy to measure him near his real worth. While we prefer not to express any opinion in advance of his appearance, we commend the letter of our correspondent as worthy of perusal now for

equent comparison. In addition to the other great artists who are coming to New York this season is Signor Tamberlik, a slight sketch of whose life we print this morning. All the world knows that Tamberlik was great, and he comes to us with the Havana judgment of the last season that he is great still. He sang there with acceptance, but still-we would not be understood as proclaiming anything in advance in regard to him. He comes as the merest novice comes, not to be judged by his past reputation, but by his present art in its entirety. And so we shall treat him, forgetting his reputation if he is great no longer and proclaiming his merits if he is still the king of tenors.

In all this there is, indeed, promise of a great operatic and dramatic season—a season exceeding in brilliancy the earlier expectations that were formed of it. Only what is claimed to be greatest in Italian and European art is offered us; but even of this we want to judge for ourselves and compare it with American art. The lyric and operatic stage of this country is vastly benefited by the presence of the really great artists of the Old World, and we shall be the better able to vie with Europe in music and the drama by bringing among us what Europeans regard as the best they possess and setting it side by side with what is the legitimate growth of our own

Review of the Religious Press-What They Say and What They Propose

The coming Conference of the Evangelical Alliance in this city, in October, is the subject of a leading article in the Observer (Presbyterian). Distinguished men, representatives of the religious thought and learning of the ages are already arriving. Among them are ome of the best of German theologians and Christian scholars, French pastors and authors, British divines and laymen, members of Parliament and others. Among these arrivals are Drs. Dorner, Krummacher, Kraft and Christlieb, of Germany; Coulin and Pronier, of Geneva; Astie, of Lausanne; Stoughton, Angus, McMillan, Harrison, Aveling, Tyler, Harris and others, of London; Arnot, of Edinburgh; Charles Reid, M. P.; Rev. Dr. Smyth, of Londonderry; Professor Jones, of Wales, and some thirty more.

The Observer remarks that "in the greatness of the subjects to be discussed, the relations of the Conference to the interests of evangelical Christianity on the earth, and the learning, worth and influence of the members of the Conference, this is to be one of the most important and interesting assemblies ever convened on this Continent. It has no political or ecclesiastical significance. It represents no church or party. It is a voluntary meeting of the friends of free thought and Christian work, who come from all lands to confer in regard to the interests of Christ's kingdom. To take a part in such a convocation, to contribute to its success, to entertain its members, to attend its deliberations is a privilege for which every Christian will be grateful and glad."

The Observer has also a timely article in regard to the "Rights of the Dead," with special reference to the recent desecration of the burial ground in Bloomingdale. Says the writer?

writer?—
About thirty years ago, when the removal of the bones from the vanits of the Brick church was agrated, the question was taken into the courts, and a very elaborate and learned opinion, drawn up by Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, was affirmed by the Supreme Court, and, as it was mainly founded upon common law, it may be regarded as an opinion that will stand good for all time. It was then held, and the decision acquiesced in and carried into effect, that the resting place of the dead may be rightfully disturbed when public exigencies, such as the growth of cities or the removal of churches, require it. But in such cases the corporation in whom the fee of the soil rests must, at its own expense, remove the remains to a suitable place agreeable to the wishes of the kindred, and over the remains erect a monument suitable to the iormer condition in life of the deceased.

The closing portion of these remarks should

The closing portion of these remarks should be remembered by those who have kindred buried in all the downtown burying grounds, notably St. Paul's churchyard, which must in a very few years give way to the immense pressure upon it, in accordance with "public

The Evangelist discourses upon the "Presbyterian Element in and About New York." and shows by statistics the great strength of Presbyterianism in New York city and vicinity. Comparing that strength with that of the Methodists, the Evangelist says: -

Methodists, the Evangeist says:—

If our Methodist brethren have "been given to boasting" unduly, they are now fairly in the way of recovery from it. The case, as it is, is surely greatly to their credit; but only that denomination is wise which habitually forgets the triumphs of the past, looking not behind, but before, keeping its eyes not upon its neighbors, but upon the great field yet to be possessed.

The Independent asks: - "Is Hell the basis of the Kingdom of Heaven?" and after some considerable argument concludes that the lower place is not the sole basis of the sublime upper one. The same paper also enlarges upon the "Progress of Ritualism," and concludes that there remain "but two courses open before those Episcopalians who are unwilling to countenance sacramentarian doctrines and usages. They must either revise the Prayer Book or leave the Church. If they intend to revise the Prayer Book they have no time to lose. Every year the majority against them is growing larger. All the ecclesiastical tendencies are upward rather than downward."

It would be strange if "ecclesiastical tendencies' were otherwise.

The Christian at Work, with its motto. "Evangelical, always; sectarian, never," is now fully launched upon the sea of religious journalism, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage at the helm. In an article entitled "Dulness the Worst Heterodoxy," the editor suggests that "the most dangerous foes of Christianity are not the Renans and the Theodore Parkers and the Frothinghams, who openly assault the faith of the Bible. It is so evident to all Christian people that such men are on the wrong side that their influence is comparatively limited. But it is the indifference and the dullness on the part of those who profess Christianity that do the worst damage." pious friends should wake up, shake off their lethargy or the Christian will really be at

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Charles Dilke is again to stand for Chelsea at

the coming election.

Attorney General B. H. Brewster, of Pennsylva-nia, is at the Brevoort House.

General Phil Sheridan and General Forsyth, of his staff, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel

President Grant and Secretary Robeson were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a short time yesterday. A Bombay Brahmin recently died at the age of 110 years. Boston Brahmins are overcome by re-spectability long before that age. The ex-Queen Isabella's husband has brought suit

to attach so much of her property as will secure to him the 150,000 francs lately awarded by a Pa

Secretary Richardson left Washington last night for New York, for the purpose of visiting his family, at present staying in this city. He is to return to Washington on Monday. Consul General Torbert, of Havana, is staying for few days at the Hoffman House. He is for a

short time on leave of absence from his official post in Havana, where he has won popularity and The Rev. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury, left the Brevoort House yesterday and took steamer

of Canada and return to New York via Bangor, Portland, Boston and other cities. The true Sir Roger Tichborne is now reported by a sea captain, in a letter to the Valparaiso Matl, to be chief among the natives of Byron's Island, in the South Pacific. He is tattooed from head to

heel and hardly to be known from a native. Rev. T. O'Gara, Catholic clergyman of Chicago, was rescued from drowning at Cape May, on Thursday, by a lad under fourteen years, named Jacob Knecht, residing in Pine street, near Seventh, Philadelphia, and in a cottage of his parents here. Both were swimming outside the breakers, when the strength of the gentleman gave out and he called for help. The lad swam to the surf, when other bathers aided them. Mr. Scott ran in to his waist in his dress suit. The lad declines reward and avoids praise. The reverend gentleman sojourns at the Atlantic, and has recov-

WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Governor Cooke and Appointment of His Successor.

The President has appointed Alexander Shepherd to be Governor of the District of Columbia, vice Henry D. Cooke, resigned. The commisday. The following correspondence between the President and Governor Cooke was made public

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1873.

His Excellency U. S. Grant, President:—
DEAR SIR—I beg to tender my resignation of the office of Governor of the District of Columbia, to omce of Governor of the District of Columbia, to take effect on Saturday, the 13th inst. I am urged to this action by the fact that the combined detake effect on Saturday, the 13th inst. I am urged to this action by the fact that the combined demands from my private business and my public duties have been so exacting that I am no longer able to meet both or either of these demands as thoroughly as I could wish. Yet it has been my sincere purpose so to administer the government of the District as best to promote the welfare of the people of all classes and to advance the national capital to that position which it ought to occupy. This purpose has been ably seconded by the other officers of the District government, and especially by the Vice President of the Board of Public Works and my other associates of the Board, whose energy, courage and comprehensive judgment have achieved such brilliant results. I have also to thank you, Mr. President, for the unvarying confidence you have reposed in me, and for the substantial encouragement and support you have given to me and my associates in the arrangement of the affairs of the District. With sentiments of great regard and sincere respect, your obedient servant.

To this letter the President replied as follows:— To this letter the President replied as follows:-

To this letter the President replied as follows:—
Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 12, 1873.

Dear Sir—Your letter of resignation of the office of Governor of the District of Columbia is received, and it is with regret that I accept it. You being the first Governor of the District of Columbia since the present form of administration has been applied to it, I am aware of the labor you have been called upon to perform in organizing and systematizing new modes of administration, and also how zealously and ably you have performed those guiles. Under your administration of the affairs of the Territorial government of the District of Columbia, assisted, as you have been, the District of Columbia, assisted, as you have been by able and energetic supporters, the national capital has advanced towards what it should be by able and energetic supported what it should be with a rapidity that astonishes and pleases every one who has been away from it for a few years and returned. It your successor in the office give the satisfaction you have property owners in the District of Columbia, the people at large, and all who have an interest in the national capital, will have reason to congratulate themselves on the new form of government given to them. Yours, truly, U. S. GRANT.

To H. D. COOKE, Governor of the Terr District of Columbia. Apprintments in the Board of Public

The President has tendered the appointment of member of the Board of Public Works to Dr. John B. Blake, now President of the Metropolitan Bank, who was Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds under President Pierce, and in other days known as a prominent democrat, but of late years as a friend of Grant. .

Presidency of the Board in place of Mr. Shepherd, who was Vice President, but who becomes President by virtue of his appointment as Governor.

The Credit Mobilier Suits.

Attorney General Williams leaves here to-night or Hastford, Conn., to look after the Credit Mobilier suits, which come up in the United States Court there on Thursday next. He will have a conference with the government counsel, and re-turn to Washington next week.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Members of the Narragansett Gun Club at Work Again-A Day of Great Sport-Matches and Handleaps Shot-C. A. Post, W. P. Douglas and Sir H. Stafford Northcote the Winners.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13, 1873. Contrary to expectations members of the Narra-gansett Gun Club shot three matches and four sweepstakes to-day. The contests were from five traps and the birds used from England-lively and difficult to hit. There was a large number of ere greatly delighted with the entertainment. The following are the

NARRAGANSETT GUN CLUB, NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13, 1873.—Pigeon Shooting—Handicap match of 25 birds each, from five traps.
C. A. Post (28 yards)—1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. Total, 18. Killed, 15; missed, 3. Shot with his components. out his opponent.
Plerre McCarty (29 yards)—1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1. Total, 17. Killed, 6; missed, 11.
SAME DAY—Match of 15 birds, from five traps, 27

0, 1, 0, 6, 0, 1, 0, 1. Total, 17. Killed, 6; missed, 11. Same Day—Match of 15 birds, from five traps, 27 yards' rise.

C. A. Post—1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1. Total, 11; killed, 9; missed, 2. Shot out his opponent.

Pierre McCarty—1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0. Total, 10. Killed, 3; missed, 7.

Same Day—Match of five birds each, from five traps, twenty-five yards rise.

Sif H. Stafford Northcote—1, 0, 1—2.

A. Barbauson—0, 0, 0, 0—0.

Same Day—Handicap Sweepstakes; five birds each, from five traps.

Sif H. S. Northcote, 26 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 1—5.

B. L. Deforrest, 30 yards—1, 0, 1, 1—3.

P. McCarty, 27 yards—0, 1, 1, 0—2.

C. H. Bridgeway, 25 yards—1, 1, 0, 0—2.

A. Barbauson, 25 yards—0, 0—2.

Same Day—Second Handicap Sweepstakes; same conditions of birds and traps.

W. P. Douglas, 30 yards—0, 1, 1, 1, 1—4.

Sif H. S. Northcote, 27 yards—1, 0, 1, 1, 0—3.

P. McCarty, 25 yards—0, 1, 1, 0—2.

B. L. Deforrest, 30 yards—1, 0, 1 0—2.

C. H. Bridgeway, 25 yards—1, 0, 1 0—2.

C. H. Bridgeway, 25 yards—1, 0, 10—2.

E. A. Post, 28 yards—0, 0—0.

Same Day—Third Handicap Sweepstakes, same conditions of birds and traps.

E. A. Post, 28 yards—0, 1, 1, 1—4.

SAME DAY.—Third Handicap Sweepstakes, same conditions of birds and traps.

E. A. Post, 28 yards—1, 0, 1, 1, 1—4.

Sir H. S. Northcote, 27 yards—1, 1, 1, 0, 1—4.

C. A. Post, 29 yards—1, 0, 1, 1, 1—4.

W. P. Doughas, 30 yards—1, 0, 1, 1, 0—5.

B. L. Deforrest, 30 yards—0, 1, 0—1.

P. McCarty, 26 yards—0, 0—0.

The ties were then shot off with the annexed cault:—

sir H. S. Northcote-1, 1, 1-3: C. A. Post-1, 1, Sir B. S. Contributes.

Same Day:—Fourth handicap sweepstakes; same conditions of bird's straps.

W. P. Douglas, 30 yards—1, 1, 1, 0, 1—4.

Sir H. S. Northcote, 25 yards—1, 1, 1, 0, 0—3,

W. Harbauson, 24 yards—1, 0, 1, 0—2.

P. McCarty, 26 yards—1, 0, 0—1.

E. T. Suelling, 24 yards—0, 0—1.

THE GREAT GALE

The Schooner Tyro, of Brooklyn. Gone Down with All on Board.

THE DEAD OF THE BRIG ELLEN.

Other Disasters and Terrible Loss of Life.

HALIPAX, N. S., Sept. 13, 1873. The disabled cylinder of the steamship City of Bristol having been sufficiently repaired to war-rant the ship attempting to resume, her voyage to New York, she proceeded at two o'clock this afternoon. Additional particulars of the great gales and the melancholy loss of life are still coming to hand. The schooner Tyro, of Brooklyn, N. Y., went down off old Harry Head. Magdalen Islands. Islands, with all hands, twelve in number. Nothing has since been seen of the wreck except a board with the word "Tyro" painted on it, which drifted with the word "Tyro" painted on it, which drifted ashore. The crew consisted of Spencer Smith and his three sons, Nathaniel, Josiah and Spencer: Hiram Godfrey, Willard Dexter, Henry Horne, John A. Monser, William Monser, Jr., Joseph Wen'zlit, James Pentz and F. Jones, Most of

THE BRIG ELLEN.
Wrecked off Cariboo Cove, Straits of Canso, is on an even keel in nine fathoms of water. The fore-mast is broken below the cap. The malusail is single reefed. The coal cannot be saved. The bodies of the crew were found—those of the cap-tain and his son in the cabin, the former standing and the latter lying down. Their chests were lashed ready to go on shore. The lashing of the boat was cut and the painter fast. There were found also a carpet bag and some letters, showing that evidently there was a passenger on board. The bodies of the captain, two seamen and a passenger, who is supposed to be James McMullen, were recovered, and have been taken to Arichat

Captain Grimes, of Arichat, is missing. She was was from Sydney, coal laden, for Halifax, and, during the gale, was seen off Devil's Island, her crew working at the pumps. As she was an old vessel, there is no doubt but that she went down with all on board, consisting of five persons. The Captain leaves a widow and five children at Arichat.

on board, consisting of five persons. The Captain leaves a widow and five children at Arichat.

Further particulars concerning the loss of the American schooner Eureka, of New York, at Black Point, C. B., have been received. An empty box and cover have been found on shore in the vicinity of the wreck. The letters "W. D. M." are cut on the inside of the cover. There was also found a memorandum book with the name of John J. Morse, written in pencil on one of the leaves. On the 6th inst. a body came ashore at Cape Dolphin, and on the 8th inst. the bodies of a man and a woman were washed ashore in the same vicinity. It is thought they belonged to the wreck. The hatch-combing of the vessel is marked with the following figures:—"156.68, No. 8,649." The hull was sold today by order of the consular agent of the United States at Syuney.

A number of vessels which were ashore in Sydney harbor during the gale have since been floated of, and are now undergoing repairs. Several of the stranded vessels have been sold at prices ranging from \$55 to \$300.

off, and are now undergoing repairs. Several of the stranded vessels have been sold at prices ranging from \$65 to \$390.

The American schooner Sadie E. Caller, wrecked at Sheperd's Bar, Cow Bay, has been contracted to be taken off for \$6,500.

Commander W. Frost, of the government schooner J. W. Dunscomb, at Sydney, reports the ship Scotia ashore at Port Rich, Newfoundland, dismasted and broadside on the beach. She has a cargo of pine, which is not disturbed. The wreckers were exasperated on account of the action of the crew of the Dunscomb in protecting the wreck, and threatened to take their lives. They would endeavor to set fire to the ship if possible. The Scotia will probably go to pieces the first westerly wind. She was working and striking amidships. The wreckers have apparently endeavored to descree vearything nossible. They have sawed of wind. She was working and striking amidships. The wreckers have apparently endeavored to destroy everything possible. They have sawed of the bowsprit and catheads and cut away the languards to dismast the vessel. The cargo may possibly be saved if attended to immediately.

The steamer Alhambra arrived from Charlottetown this morning and proceeded to Boston this afternoon.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14—1 A. M.

Probabilities.
For the New England and the Middle States and lower lake region the pressure will increase, with falling temperature, fresh and occasionally brisk north and northwest winds and clear and

For the South Atlantic States partly cloudy weather and occasional rain areas, the wind veering to northwest and north, with clearing weather

and northeast winds, lower temperature and partly cloudy weather, with occasional local rains. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley light to fresh northerly winds and clear, cool weather, with probably frost at night in the latter.

For Missouri, Iowa and the upper lake region generally clear, cool weather, and the winds generally shifting to south and southeast.

Frost will probably prevail at night over the northern portion of the Middle States, the lake region, Minnesota, Iowa and the northern portion The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

last year. 75%
Average temperature for corresponding week

The President and General Sherman to be Present at the Reunion. Toleno, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1873.

The committee having charge of the coming reunion of the Army of the Tennessee received let-ters to-day assuring them that the President, the Secretary of War and General Sherman will be present at the meeting. The letter announcing the purpose of the President comes from General Babcock, and is as follows :-

Badcock, and is as follows:—

Long Branch, Sept. 9, 1873.

The President directs me to say that it is his intention to be present at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, at Toledo, and that he trusts nothing will occur to prevent. I hope to be with him. Yours truly,

O. E. BABGOCK.

STABBING AN OFFICER.

Another Candidate for the Gallews. Next door to the Twenty-ninth precinct station conse, which is situated in Thirtieth street, be tween Sixth and Seventh avenues, lives a man by the name of John Hogan, a man of violent temper and an insatiable thirst for liquor. Upon several occasions it was found necessary to arrest him and confine him in a cell until he should have recovered from the effects of drink. Last evening he was on one of his periodical drunks, and, as usual, was making a vast deal of noise. Officer Gorman, of the mounted squad, attempted to quiet him, and in so doing urged him to go into the house, where, if

so doing urged him to go into the house, where, if he must be boisterous, his noise could not be heard by the neighbors. Hogan was ugly, and would neither be quiet nor go inside the house; whereupon the officer told him he would have to arrest him. This seemed to enrage Hogan, for he at once whipped out a knife and plunged it.

INTO THE OFFICER'S ABDOMEN.

Gorman ran into the station house and got his club and then returned in search of Hogan, who had meantime gone into his house and up stairs. The officer followed in and overtook Hogan at the head of the stairs, where a desperate straggle ensued, Gorman using his club freely, while Hogan plied the knife again, stabbing Gorman in the back and arm. With the loss of blood disappeared the officer's strength, and he was compelled to

CRY FOR ASSISTANCE.

This speedily came, and when Gorman was taken to the station house it was found that his injuries were of a very serious nature, and he was at once removed in an ambulance to his bome, No. 48 Pike street. Hogan was arrested and locked up, and will be taken to the Police Court this morning.